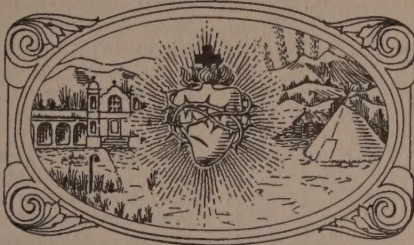


A. M. D. G.

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APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER

In view of the more intensified work to be taken up by the Apostleship of Prayer it may be well to give a short account of its origin and growth, and of the Congress of National Directors held in Rome last September.

The Apostleship of Prayer was founded in Vals in France near Le Puy. In this peaceful village the French Jesuits established a house of philosophical and theological studies in 1833. The spirit of zeal among the philosophers and theologians soon distinguished this new foundation and letters to V. R. Fr. General thus describe the great fervor of the house: "Every one of these young men is anxious to be sent to the Missions * * *."

"Their great zeal finds very little outlet in local surroundings. Sunday school teaching is too little for these fervent religious, who earnestly aspire to do great things for God and souls * * *."

The Spiritual Father, Fr. Francis X. Gautrelet, in an exhortation to the community on the feast of St. Francis Xavier, Dec. 3, 1844, explained to these zealous young religious, that even far from the Missions and busy with studies, one could really be an apostle. He concluded by proposing to form a pious union which would help them to persevere in this spirit of fervor during their studies. The idea of the Apostleship

of Prayer was then born; the organization of it was soon to follow.

Within a short time, several communities and parishes of the neighborhood, hearing of the association founded at Vals, sought admission to membership; whence arose the need of the press to bind these various organizations together and to enlighten them on the spirit of the association. For this purpose Fr. Henry Ramiere, then professor of philosophy, started a lithographic publication, which from 1852 to 1856 furnished the associates with instructive and encouraging notes.

At the same time, in this same house at Vals, the Apostleship of Prayer was engaging sympathies far beyond the frontiers of France. For, during this revolutionary period, Vals became the refuge of exiled Jesuits from every part of Europe. Built to accommodate one hundred religious, it sheltered as many as two hundred and ten during the storm. Italy, Spain, Germany, England and Ireland were represented. Thus the Apostleship of Prayer was becoming, even in its cradle, in some sense, international.

Father Gautrelet again took up the idea given in the exhortation in 1844 and in a pamphlet definitely termed it the **Apostleship of Prayer**. This pamphlet was rewritten by Father Ramiere at the author's request, went through many editions,

and was translated into several languages: in this way the dogmatic foundation of the association was soon known in different parts of the world. As Father Gautrelet was the originator of the Apostleship so Father Ramiere was its propagator, and from that time to the day of his death in 1883 we find him launching that idea and organizing the association. In June, 1861, he got out the "Messenger du Sacre Coeur de Jesus," which contained mainly articles of piety and doctrine on devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with some outlines of what was being done. Gradually interchange of relations between the directors and the readers was established; new rubrics were inserted, and particularly, "Fruits and Progress of the Apostleship of Prayer."

The Messenger had been greatly appreciated abroad from the beginning; in 1864 the first number in Italian was brought out in Parma, which was simply a translation of the Vals edition with additions. In 1865, German and Spanish Messengers appeared, and in the following year the United States and South America got out their own Messenger, the former in English, the latter in Spanish. By the year 1885 the Messenger numbered nineteen editions in twelve different languages; by 1911 it was up to thirty-nine editions with 725,000 subscriptions; and if we add to this the number of Our Lady's periodicals issued by the Messenger the grand total would reach 900,000. The war period was one of depression, followed by an enormous advance, and in July, 1925, we find fifty-nine Messengers in thirty-five different languages with a sum of 1,750,000 subscribers. That of the United States is far in the lead with 311,629, then Ireland with 243,000—Germany has a small tract with highest numbers, 510,000. The Malgache Messenger (Madagascar) 14,200, is a surprise to us, which is increased when we consider the five or six hundred subscribers of Messengers written in languages of which very few know the existence, such as the Telegon, the Togolais, the Fildgian, etc.

To maintain a constant connection between the head and members, to renew the zeal and apostolic ardor of the promoters, national tracts are sent out every month. In this field,

"Points for Promoters" (U. S. A.)—200,000) and in France, "Monthly Communications for Directors and Promoters," are quite a success. The monthly leaflets containing the intention approved and blessed by the Holy Father, reached the grand total of 10,301,850 for July, 1925.

In 1879, the association received its first statutes, approved by Pius IX, and in 1896 they were revised and approved by Leo XIII. These statutes set forth the nature, the constitution, and the organization of the Apostleship of Prayer, as follows: Its object is to promote the practice of prayer for the mutual intentions of the members, in union with the intercession of Christ in Heaven. There are three degrees: (a) the morning offering; (b) the daily decade of the beads; (c) Communion of reparation.

The Moderator General is V. R. Father General, who usually deposes his powers to an assistant (Father Boubee, at present), who controls the organization by the aid of the editors of the Messengers of the Sacred Heart in different parts of the world.

To erect a center it is necessary to obtain a diploma of aggregation from the deputy moderator general issued through the editors of the Messenger in their respective countries at the request of the diocesan director.

Last year V. R. Father General called a conference of the editors of the Messengers of the Sacred Heart to meet in Rome from the 15th to the 20th of September, to afford himself and them an opportunity to learn more of the work of the Apostleship in various countries, and to devise means of perfecting the same. The meetings were held each morning from 9 to 12 at the Gesu (recently given back to us by Mussolini) in the historic hall in which Pius VII decreed the restoration of the Society. Father General personally presided at nearly every meeting.

France, Upper and Lower Canada, Italy, Spain, Colombia, Mexico, Argentina and Chile, the United States, Great Britain, Ireland, Austria, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Malta and Syria, were the countries represented. The principal matters discussed were the Consti-

tution and Aims of the Apostleship, the devotion of the Consecration of Families, the Apostleship's work for men, the Children's Crusade, Eucharistic propaganda, the material support needed for the Director of the whole Apostleship now separated from that of France. Father General twice declared that the Conference had more than realized his hopes for its usefulness. The impression left on the delegates was of the really astounding extent and Families, the Apostleship's work and of the huge number of souls that its influence reaches. One realizes, therefore, as a secondary matter, how large a part it must play in establishing contact, so to speak, between the Faithful at large and our Society. This is accentuated by the fact that besides the regular Publishing Department the Apostleship carries an extensive field of what may be called affiliated periodicals. Two classes of these may be noted, (a) those of Our Lady's Sodality, (b) reviews for the young and the Children's Eucharistic Crusade bulletins. The Little Messenger of the Heart of Mary (French) has 30,000 subscribers; the Madonna (English), 40,000; Hostia (French), 8,000; The Little Bulletin of Crusade (French), 125,000; The Little Crusade of the Eucharist (Italian), 4,278; The Messenger (Sendbote, Innsbruck), 15,000. Here also one sees the wonderful influence for good exercised by the Apostleship, its marvelous power and great means of propaganda for the service of the Church and the sanctification of the faithful.

On September 19th, the delegates to the Congress were received by the Holy Father in the throne room of the Vatican. He said a word to each one individually, as presented, and then collectively to all from his throne. He praised the great growth of the Apostleship's work, and urged the delegates to strive that the internal spirit of the Apostleship and its members should worthily correspond to its wide outward expansion. He called the delegates "the heralds of Our Intentions," which means that he definitely and publicly appropriates to himself the Apostleship Intentions approved by him. This is the first time that a Pope has done so, though the last two or

three have on occasion taken the initiative in proposing some of these subjects for prayer.

SACRED HEART NOVITIATE

Building—Work has been begun in real earnest in the new Novitiate. As the building for the Novices is the most pressing need, it will be the first to be erected. The Juniorate addition and the central edifice will go up last. Half of the old wooden wing, comprising the Novices' dormitory, the book-bindery and the barber shop, has already been torn down. As much of the land is a fill it is necessary in some places to dig as deep as fourteen feet to reach bedrock. This naturally retards progress a little.

New Arrivals—Seven new men arrived at the Novitiate before the 11th of September, thus bringing the number of Novices to the grand total of seventy-two. Four of the new Novices are from Gonzaga, one is from St. Ignatius, one from Portland and one from Missoula.

Lecture Course—In the early part of August, Father Francis P. Donnelly gave a course of six lectures to the Juniors. The lectures dealt with the method of teaching and studying the classics, and other helps for study, so as to obtain the most good. The lectures were learned, practical, profitable, but more noticeable still they were unusually interesting, which is a great deal to say for such a subject as a lecture on the method of teaching Latin and Greek.

Talk—On the last Sunday of August the Community enjoyed a thrilling talk on the Eucharistic Congress by Mr. Carrere, who is a local reporter and a true Catholic philanthropist. Mr. Carrere was particularly eloquent when he spoke of the men's night at Soldiers' Field. When the electric lights had been put out and the candles held by the men were the sole illumination, the only way he could describe it was to compare it with a vast lake of fire. The spectacle of the loyalty and devotedness which the people showed to their Eucharistic King by kneeling down in the wet and mud as He passed by in procession was by far the most impressive and reverential act he ever witnessed.

EL RETIRO SAN INIGO

Father Z. Maher has come to replace Father Edward Menager.

The Knights of Columbus of California have officially endorsed the Retreat Movement. A committee has been named to co-operate with the State Chaplain in fostering the work among the different councils. As the State Chaplain is Father Joseph Stack, Superior of El Retiro, this plan should prove very helpful to our retreats. It is proposed to have as many as possible of the newly installed Grand Knights gather here in October for a retreat. Mr. Sylvester Andriano, an outstanding Catholic layman, and District Deputy for the Bay region, makes a ringing appeal in the current issue of the Monitor. He urges the yearly retreat as the ideal preparation for Catholic lay-leadership.

Among the non-Catholic gentlemen who have come to El Retiro during the past few months were: Mr. Warren Porter, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of California, and Mr. Neillson, at one time Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Both professed themselves tremendously impressed. Several non-Catholics have been baptized during the course of retreats.

The fathers of the retreat house have been speaking in many of the parishes of the Archdiocese. In every case they have received kindly encouragement from the Pastors.

Our numbers have been satisfactory though there has been nothing like a "stampede." We are averaging ten to twelve men a week. Prospects are that this attendance will keep up right through the fall and winter.

UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CLARA

Mass of the Holy Ghost—Solemn High Mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated on August 25th by Father Rector, with Father Mootz as Deacon and Father C. Leahy as Sub-deacon; Father Crowley preached the sermon.

Retreat—The students' annual retreat was given this year by Father Henry Welch, beginning on September 5th and ending on the 9th with General Communion. It was highly successful and Father endeared himself to the student-body by his sympathetic, earnest, heart-to-heart talks.

Publications—"Jesus Christ, the Exiled King," by Father Woods, has recently come from the press and is being received and reviewed with great favor.

The first volume of Father Coghlan's "Literary Exercises" received such unstinted praise on all sides that he is working hard to complete the series as soon as possible—the second volume is almost ready for the press.

Dedication—The new St. Clair's Church was blessed by the pastor on September 18th, and next day services were held in it for the first time; it will accommodate just twice as many as did the old one. The famous Old Mission Church, a real landmark in the history of California, will shortly be rebuilt as the University Students' Chapel.

Departures—Father Swift, of the New Orleans Province, was called to Albuquerque; he is replaced at the University by Father Edward Boland.

Our famous quarterback, S. A. Dagley, recently entered the Novitiate at Los Gatos. Sam was a good student, a daily communicant, and a deservedly popular leader. It is to be hoped that others may find in his example the necessary courage to answer the Master's call.

Law—Eight members of the class of 1926 successfully passed the state examinations and were admitted to the bar.

Father Ricard—Father's name appears in the latest edition of "Who's Who in America." Father Henry, while recuperating from an operation for appendicitis, is fast mastering the intricacies of long distance weather forecasting by the observance and study of sunspots.

New Club—Father C. Deeney has taken over the direction of the "Scribblers' Club," a new organization, whose object is to afford an opportunity to ambitious students to exercise their skill in writing.

UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL

Community—Ours is now a domus formata with all that it implies; we are seven priests, four scholastics and three brothers, having regular recreation, reading at table, and Casus Conscientiae. The library is rather small, but will gradually improve in size.

Retreat—Father McFadden gave

the students' annual retreat, ending about the middle of September. The boys, numbering over 200, made a fervent retreat in response to Father's earnest, tangible instructions, and most of them kept perfect silence. The Protestants who made it, were very much impressed, while many of the Catholics began to weigh the real principles of life for the first time. As the chapel was too small, the Stations and general Communion were made in two shifts, and the lectures were given in the auditorium, the statue of St. Aloysius being set up on the stage to give it a little religious atmosphere.

Tolerance—The spirit of Methodism, so rampant here in the past, is toning down, as our neighbors gradually become better acquainted with us; many come to see the place, and some send their children to our school. A church that was too close to us, is now used as a service station and candy store.

GONZAGA UNIVERSITY

Opening—The H. S. department opened September 8th, and numbers increased as days went on; there are now 70 in Fourth year; 86 in Third, 89 in Second, and 130 in First. The teachers are FF. Garrigan, Lynch, Sprague, McCann, MM. Robinson, Yeats, Rotchford, Connolly, and six laymen.

College registration began on September 18, and looks vigorous. The college professors are: FF. Weibel, Reidy, Wm. Driscoll, Vreboesch, Werner, Lynch, La Motta; MM. McGoldrick, Simons, Rudolph, S. Gaffney, Yeats. Father Brogan is Dean of the Faculty; Father Coudeyre, Principal of the High School; Father Reidy, Regent of the School of Law; Father Moore, Chaplain; Father Eline is General Prefect with a room in DeSmet hall and occupying the prefect's office in the main building; his assistants are MM. C. Coughlin and Dunne.

Visits—We had a delightful visit from the Right Rev. Archbishop Howard, who stopped for several hours at Spokane, where the Portland delegation met him. Father Brogan went to meet his Grace, and with some prominent Catholic men of the city took him over every point of interest in the neighborhood. His Grace was charmed with the location and beauty of the Mount,

whither he promised to return later for a real visit as time was pressing just now. On seeing Gonzaga he was agreeably surprised at the splendid educational institution so far West.

Father Vermeersch proved a charming visitor and for the two days of his stay edified all by his simple, earnest piety. He narrated many interesting incidents of the Holy Year in Rome.

Right Rev. Fidelis, Abbot Primate of the Benedictine Order, an intimate friend of V. R. Father General, paid us a short visit.

Solemn Mass—Mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated on the 23rd. Very Rev. Father Metz, newly appointed Administrator of the diocese, preached an inspiring sermon. The double quartet from St. Michael's rendered the Mass.

Pilgrimage—About 1200 persons are expected to form the caravan which is to make a trip to the Old Mission at Cataldo, Idaho, on Sept. 26th. A feature of the expedition will be the presence of Father Cataldo, who will hold a field-mass similar to the one celebrated there at his first arrival among the Coeur d'Alene's nearly sixty years ago. He will be accompanied by three of the old Indians who attended the opening services.

NOME

Father Lafortune is as usual hard pressed with work and is very anxious to get a willing young missionary to whom he can communicate his great Eskimo knowledge and who would later continue his noble work.

The King Islanders arrived this year well nigh two weeks earlier than customary. We have had a very mild winter and thus far (up to July 15) a very dry summer. The miners have had to give up work for want of water, and at Pilgrim Springs the gardens are suffering from want of moisture.

The salmon are just beginning to run. Last year we had barely enough fish to pull through, but hope for better success this year.

Father Lafortune is highly pleased with the prospective settlement of the King Island problem. His first plan was to spend a winter with them on their ice-bound cliffs (this would probably have meant death from exposure), now he has found

an excellent location on the mainland where food and fur are plentiful and so hard of access as to afford protection against the contaminating influence of the white man.

Here Father can pass the winter with the fervent islanders as his prayer of years has been answered; Father Concannon has already come to his assistance.

PILGRIM SPRINGS

This year, for the first time, we were able to carry out almost all the Holy Week ceremonies in the new chapel recently opened on the second floor of our building. The procession of the Blessed Sacrament on Holy Thursday was truly inspiring; it was the first Father Lucchesi has had in over 28 years of Alaska missionary life, and in a place originally dedicated to pleasure on account of the adjacent hot springs, but now quiet and occupied by our faithful Eskimos whose profound adoration of our Hidden Lord as He passed among them touched one's inmost heart.

The account of the dirigible, "Norge," is best given in Father's own words: "These days have brought me another consolation and of a different type; after thirty years' absence from Italy I had the great pleasure of meeting and shaking hands with my five brave compatriots of the "Norge" who truly came from the heavens. As you know, they were eminently successful in flying over the pole, doing it in a very short space of time and without mishap landing safe and sound at Teller, fifty or so miles from our Mission. Colonel Nobile presented us a letter of recommendation from Very Reverend Father General, the first letter carried across the pole. The colonel was obliged to go on to Nome to reply to the numerous congratulatory cables which poured in from all parts of the world, his five companions came to the Springs and remained with us for four days awaiting the arrival of the steamer. All of them unanimously attribute their success to the evident protection of God, which so favored them many times in very critical circumstances.

On leaving Rome, with the blessing of the Holy Father, and accompanied by the fervent prayers of

their families and of many religious communities, they placed themselves under the protection of Our Lady of Loretto, enshrined her image in a place of honor, hanging in front of it a little bottle of holy water. The Madonna knew how to protect them as a tender mother; they encountered no blizzards, often the storm ceased at their approach, giving them at all times very favorable conditions for flight; despite the intense cold, unceasing labor, the lack of sleep for seventy consecutive hours, not one of them was indisposed and not the slightest mishap occurred. When, at the end of the trip, they were to land at Nome, the fog, and much more the dubious indications given, caused them to select Teller instead. They got ready to land, but what anxiety! A fierce hurricane was raging, the ship began to descend very rapidly; but these brave souls prayed hard and maintained the same great confidence in the Divine help which had sustained them in their journey, relying also on the prayers of their friends far away. For a time it seemed that disaster was inevitable, and all of them must perish, when suddenly the wind ceased and they landed without a scratch, though the ship was smashed to pieces. In the ship all the glass on board was broken to pieces; only the enshrined picture of the Madonna and the little bottle of holy water remaining intact. The lull in the storm lasted exactly fifteen minutes, and then the gale began again with unabated fury as if to proclaim the maternal protection of the Heavenly Mother. The aviators expressed their deep gratitude, and their good example at Nome had a wonderful effect, especially on lax or fallen-away Catholics.

The aviators are bringing out this letter for me; from them I have heard all that I have written and much more besides.

The first welcome that Colonel Nobile and his men met at Nome was from the Alaskan Jesuit Missionaries and it was whole-hearted. The contrast that most affected the Commander was that of the bells of Rome pealing his departure with the reception in the arctic waste by a fellow countryman in the garb of religion."

OBITUARY

Brother Power died peacefully at St. Joseph's, San Jose, on the morning of August 23rd. Of his fifty-nine years in the Society he spent twenty-two at Santa Clara, about fifteen at St. Ignatius College, and thirteen in Seattle. He was a model of order and neatness, and as a sacristan was always zealous of the respect due to the House of God. Before the days of the Klondike rush he for two years had charge of the Mission steamboat on the Yukon. In his spare time you generally found him walking leisurely with his beads.

Father Treca had for over a year been afflicted with an affection of the hip bone, which proved to be tubercular. A month ago he came down to Seattle in the hope of finding relief. The doctors found the disease far advanced, declaring that the only alternative to eight months' agony and death from general infection was the amputation of the leg in the hip joint, which at the age of over seventy-two would prove rather serious. On Sept. 16, he received all the sacraments before going on the table and taking his crucifix, kissed it, saying: "I am in the hands of my Lord; His will be done." Some hours after the operation he passed quietly to his reward. Father went to Northern Alaska in 1889 and remained in that arduous mission until last month with the exception of one year (1895-6) when sickness compelled him to leave his beloved Eskimos for a short time. Two incidents show his strong, simple faith: Once, in the early nineties a barge of lumber being towed on the Yukon was slowly but surely sinking, there seemed no chance of saving it; taking a picture of St. Joseph, he nailed it at the water's edge, saying: "Dear St. Joseph, if the lumber sinks you go down with it"—it sank no further. Half an hour before the operation he said to Father Boland: "I may see the Madonna today, what will I say to her for you."

May they rest in peace.

VARIA

The following scattered items are significant in view of the Holy Father's desire to see Jesus Christ publicly established as King of all mankind:

On the Feast of Corpus Christi, the city of Cork was all excitement and profusely decorated. A vast procession, comprising the municipal authorities in their robes of office, composed of twenty-five thousand men and five thousand boys—no woman being admitted—marched four deep through the city, extending for some miles, and occupying two and a half hours to pass a given point. The Bishop carried the Blessed Sacrament, accompanied by a guard of honor and military bands.

On Easter Sunday, the policemen of Budapest, one thousand strong, marched in military procession to St. Stephen's Basilica, where all of them made their Easter duty at the hands of Msgr. Orsenigo, the Papal Nuncio to Hungary.

The number of Catholic workingmen's organizations in Germany amounts to 4394 with an enrollment of 382,531 active members. Eight hundred of these organizations made enclosed retreats last year.

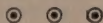
The Bank of Spain in Madrid was recently consecrated to the Sacred Heart and a beautiful picture installed in its place of honor.

On the Feast of the Sacred Heart the "Unemployed" of Dublin gathered together in the heart of the city, enthroned a statue of the Sacred Heart and publicly recited aloud the Act of Consecration.

During the Novena of the Sacred Heart 28,600 received Holy Communion in St. Francis Xavier's, Gardiner street, the number of Communions for the month of June was over 52,000.

Premier Mussolini, who restored the Crucifix to the school rooms of Italy, now orders that it be also placed in the lecture rooms and halls of universities and institutes of higher learning.

The president of the Republic of Nicaragua unveiled the large statue of the Sacred Heart, erected in the grounds of our College at Granada, amid the popular acclamation of the King of Peace of the Nicaraguan Republic.



The new Gregorian University, which is over near the Biblical Institute, will contain thirty lecture halls, two of which are very large, each capable of accommodating five hundred students; an aula maxima capable of seating two thousand,

libraries, laboratories, and one hundred private rooms. During the past year 1394 students were in attendance.

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The Ursulines of Montana have opened a new novitiate at Mukilteo, on Puget Sound, five miles south of Everett. Novices will be received here from our Montana and Alaskan missions, and here also the sick and aged nuns from these missions will receive a hearty welcome.

◎ ◎ ◎

Fr. Lischerong, S. J., on his way to the Chinese Missions, gave a short mission in Hungarian at the Cathedral of Los Angeles; all the sermons and instructions were delivered in the Hungarian tongue.

◎ ◎ ◎

The Mexican Consul General, Arturo M. Elias, presented to the New York press copy of Archbishop Caruana's passport which two hand-writing experts declared tampered with and altered. Photo copies of the original proved conclusively that Elias and his outfit are liars.

◎ ◎ ◎

Our Fathers of the Jugo-Slavonic province are in very straitened circumstances and may of dire necessity have to beg from door to door. They have no colleges, no arca seminarii, and have to travel considerably among a scattered Catholic population very inadequately supplied with priests. Conditions in the country are so critical that the German Assistant, who visited them last year, judges it impossible for them to withdraw from so necessary a field of action. The procurator of the Province of Columbia is doing all he can to help them out with Mass stipends.

◎ ◎ ◎

In the Jesuit parish, L'Immaculee-Conception, Montreal, seven cures since May, 1925, are attributed to the intercession of the Martyrs. Six of them were instantaneous, and in nearly every one of them science had declared the disease incurable. The seventh is a very striking case, that of a young girl suffering from an abscess on the brain. She had been treated by the doctors of two hospitals and the decision was that she could not be cured. One of our Fathers visited her, had her implore the Martyrs, and blessed her in their name. She immediately removed

the ice-pack from her head, got up, walked around and declared she was perfectly cured. The X-rays that, on the first occasion, gave evidence of the tumor now showed that it was entirely gone.

◎ ◎ ◎

The Belgian Missionaries in their India Missions had recently a class of one thousand for Confirmation at Gholeng, and fourteen hundred for the retreat at Lemfu. Many of these poor people come from a great distance and bring their provisions with them.

◎ ◎ ◎

The Irish Province is accepting the invitation of the Vicar Apostolic of Hong Kong to open a high school there. Volunteers have been asked for this and other missionary work in China. It is expected that a beginning will be made this fall.

◎ ◎ ◎

Bishop Schinner's resignation was definitely accepted on September 10th; he is to leave soon for missionary work in South America; Father Metz was appointed Administrator of the diocese.

◎ ◎ ◎

Early on Tuesday morning, September 21, Mount Angel College was completely destroyed by fire originating from the explosion of a gasoline tank in the garage. The Fathers and their two hundred students escaped without injury. The loss is estimated at \$400,000 in buildings, and \$600,000 in library, manuscripts and equipment. The amount of insurance carried is negligible.

◎ ◎ ◎

Father Jette is visiting some of the houses in Northern Alaska gathering data for a History of the Alaska Missions.

◎ ◎ ◎

On September 26th, ground was broken for the College of Arts and Sciences of the St. Ignatius University just east of the Father's residence. The plans call for a three-story fireproof building, 210 feet by 112, at an estimated cost of \$300,000, half of which sum has been actually gathered in less than a year.

The Province of Poland has been divided into Upper and Lower with headquarters at Warsaw and Cracow.